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SUNDAY
JULY 28, 1956

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Have Your Afternoon Tea
on the Terrace
of Jerusalem's
King David Hotel
surrounded by its beautiful
gardens.
(Tea or Coffee and 3 Cakes
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MARGINAL COLUMN

THE Suez Canal Company
— the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez — was founded as an Egyptian company in 1858. Construction was begun in 1859 under the direction of the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, and it was opened for traffic ten years later in 1869, under a 99-year lease from the Egyptian Government.

OF the company's original issue of 400,000 shares, more than half were subscribed for in France, with the rest taken by the Ottoman Empire and the Viceroy. These latter made up the 176,002 shares which the British Government, at the instance of Lord Beaconsfield, purchased in 1875 from the Khedive of Egypt at a cost of £4m. Today, they are worth more than £30m. and constitute just under 44 per cent of the company's capital.

PASSAGE through the Canal was originally open to all nations, "comme passage neutre," with no preferential treatment with regard to the British conquest of Egypt, in 1882-1883, traffic was halted for four days by the British commander in the field, and the problem of the Canal's neutrality was brought up for discussion at the international conference meeting in Constantinople to decide the passage fees. The Convention of Constantinople, signed in 1888 by Britain, France, Turkey, Spain, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands and Russia, declared that the Canal should "always be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag." During the First World War, however, the Canal and its technical installations became the charge of the British military, and its waterway was open only to the Allied powers.

BETWEEN the World War II and following World War II, the Canal again became a "passage neutre" but originally set out to be, although the Egyptian Government declared the Canal Zone in a "state of siege" on May 13, 1948, when the outbreak of the Israel War of Liberation. Ships passing through the Canal were systematically searched and war materials for Israel were confiscated. This interference with international trade was the basis of protest from the British Government, which declared the searches to be a contravention of the 1888 Convention.

NET tonnage passing through the Canal has risen from the pre-war total of 24.5 million to 107.5 million tons in 1955, when oil and oil products made up 65 per cent of the total. Ships flying the flag of 46 nations plied the Canal, with the potential leader in tonnage and tonnage — Britain — accounting for 28 million tons (26 per cent) in 1955. She was followed by Norway, then Liberia and France. Since almost all Liberian, Panamanian and Honduran flag vessels are U.S. controlled, the U.S. in fact ranks second as a user of the waterway.

FOR the U.S. in particular, the Canal has become an increasingly important lane for raw materials feeding American industry — oil, tin, rubber. Over the past 15 years, traffic to and from U.S. through the Canal multiplied 15 times, to 12.5 million tons in 1955.

Mollet Gov't Wins Vote On Algeria Tax

PARIS, Saturday (Reuters). — The Government of Premier Guy Mollet today won a vote of confidence from the National Assembly on a bill authorizing additional taxation to finance military operations in Algeria. It won the vote by 273 to 163.

The bill authorizes the Government to raise a supplementary budget of 150,000m. francs to finance military operations this year. Existing military credits voted for 1955 amount to more than 1,100,000m. francs.

The bill also anticipated additional expenditure for Algeria next year, totalling about 20,000m. francs. To raise this sum next year, Parliament today agreed to an increased tax on petrol, a new tax on "super profits" and a tax on commercial companies equal to two per cent of their reserves.

Israel Notifies U.N. Of Repeated Jordan Raids

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuters). — The Israel delegate at the U.N., Mr. Mordechai Kidron, on Thursday night notified the Security Council of "the extreme gravity of the situation" which had resulted from "incessant attacks" on the Jordan border.

He accused Jordan Government leaders of inciting their people to "hostility against Israel in the most unbridled and irresponsible language."

In a letter to the Council, he said: "Children in the schools are taught to regard the destruction of Israel as the goal to which they must aspire, the newspapers and the radio inject a daily dose of poisonous propaganda calling for the day of revenge, the conquest of the stolen Arab paradise, 'the complete elimination of Israel' and other such exhortations to war."

U.N. Officer Killed By Mine in South

A United Nations radio officer was killed yesterday afternoon by the explosion of an anti-vehicle mine which had been laid by Egyptians on a path used only by the U.N. within Israeli territory near Mir-Os, the Army spokesman announced last night.

It is learned that the victim of the explosion was on his way back from one of the U.N. observation posts near the Gaza Strip border. When he stepped on the mine, one of his colleagues went out to search for him and found him eventually some 200 metres east of the observation post.

The official view here is that even in conjunction with the expected profits from the Canal, the Egyptian Government is being widely exaggerated in Cairo, they are nowhere near enough to finance the Aswan Dam.

U.N. Chief to Devote All Attention to Cease-Fire

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuters). — Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General, flew back to New York yesterday from Geneva after abandoning plans for a brief holiday in his native Sweden.

Mr. Hammarskjöld referred to his statement yesterday in which he made a strong appeal to Israel and the Arabs to adhere to the cease-fire. "I will devote all my attention to that and will do all I can to promote its peaceful development," he said.

He turned away when he was asked if he had heard of Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal.

Britain May Stop Arms To Egypt

By GEORGE LINTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
JERUSALEM, Saturday. — Immediate stoppage of further British arms deliveries to Egypt is among the retaliatory measures contemplated here which are likely to be announced on Monday. This, however, is largely a symbolic gesture, since the deliveries in question are small.

The blocking of Egypt's re-exports of sterling balances to the Canal is also being considered, since the deliveries in question are small.

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5 Israelis Injured In Arab Attacks

Five wounded civilians were the result of this week-end's crop of Arab attacks along the border.

In the Nitzana sector, two men were wounded on Friday morning when their car struck a mine, the Army spokesman said. The car was severely damaged. An anti-tank mine which had failed to explode was found at the site.

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Egypt is Barred from Sterling; U.K., France Rap Suez Seizure

Meet Force With Force—Nasser

CAIRO, Saturday (UP). — President Abdel Nasser today warned the Western powers that any interference with Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal would be "their own responsibility." He added that the Egyptian people were "mobilizing themselves and standing under arms."

He warned that any attempt to interfere with the take-over would be opposed by Egypt. "We were expecting this and we are fully prepared to meet any counter-action from their side. We will meet aggression by aggression and injury by injury," he declared.

In a fiery speech following his return from Alexandria, Abdel Nasser said: "For the past 48 hours, the Suez Canal has been under Egyptian control and navigation has continued under normal conditions."

U.S. Sends Envoy For London Talks

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UP). — The U.S. today dispatched Deputy Under-Secretary of State Robert L. Murphy, for urgent talks with Britain and France in London on Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal.

The State Department spokesman, M. Lincoln White, said that Mr. Murphy is being sent in response to an Anglo-French request that an American representative be on hand for the talks, scheduled for Monday. Both Mr. Murphy and Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., Under-Secretary of State, conferred this morning with President Eisenhower.

At National Airport, Mr. Murphy said that he was bearing no U.S. proposals to the British and French but would only take part in "exploratory talks" with the Foreign Ministers of the other two countries, to "determine the impact of seizure on the Canal's operation and maintenance." He was accompanied by Mr. William C. Burdett, acting Director of the Department of Near Eastern Affairs Division.

Both Britain and France have protested Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal as announced on Thursday night, while Britain additionally took measures to deny Egypt access to sterling except by specific permission of the United Kingdom Exchange Control. The British Government also froze the assets of the Suez Canal Company in Britain.

The protest was delivered in Cairo by the British Ambassador, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan. It pointed out that the "arbitrary action constitutes a serious threat to the freedom of navigation on a waterway of vital international importance."

The French note, meanwhile, was reported to have been rejected by Egypt. Meanwhile, the Egyptian Government has decided to contest before the International Court at The Hague, Britain's decision to freeze Egyptian sterling balances.

The French protest was made after a stormy meeting between the French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, and the Egyptian Ambassador in Paris, Kamel Abdul Nabil. M. Pineau denounced Egypt's "act of spoliation."

Disregard Orders, Suez Co. Says

PARIS, Saturday (UP). — The Suez Canal Company issued a statement yesterday warning British and foreign banks to disregard instructions given them by the Egyptian Government, or by the body created by the decree of nationalization.

The statement reminded the banks that the "cash balances and other assets of the Company, in whatever form and wherever they are, are the Company's sole property." The banks should obey only on instructions emanating from the Company.

A company spokesman said that information on the whereabouts of the fund could not be revealed at the present time. At least half of the Company's holdings are reportedly banked outside Egypt.

Egypt Seizes Suez Property; Toll Payment Being Studied

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuters). — Egyptian flags flew today over all the Canal installations between Port Said and Suez after President Abdel Nasser's dramatic nationalization of the great waterway.

Technical committees to study the problems of the Canal. They began work at once.

"Diplomatic observers were asking today whether the Western maritime powers would take their objections to the International Court at The Hague."

U.K. Cruiser Quits Egypt Hastily

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday (Reuters). — The British cruiser, Jamaica, sailed from here today, cutting short a good visit.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian frigate Tarik, left Malta today for Alexandria.

What Will Happen Tomorrow?

Employees in Egypt of the Suez Canal Company face prison sentences ranging from three to 15 years if they leave their jobs without permission, Nasser said.

All personnel Egyptian and foreign, had been asked to remain at their posts.

Nasser said that the new management was working out a method for the payment of tolls by ships using the Canal. In the meantime, ships would use the Canal as in the past. He said that today Egyptian and

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Social & Personal
The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, has received Rabbi Asher Hanan, Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria.
Chief Rabbi Nissim received for kiddush yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Lewis of Trenton, New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Epstein of Baltimore, Maryland; and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stone of New York City. On Friday evening, the District Commissioner and Mrs. S.B. Yashaya entertained to dinner at the President Hotel Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. Epstein who were joined by Judge and Mrs. Henry Baker and the Israeli Bond Director and Mrs. Krown.

The Consul of Liberia and Mrs. M. Mordecai gave a reception at their home in Tel Aviv on Thursday on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of Liberia. Among those present were the Ambassadors of the U.S. and Argentina, the Burmese Charge d'Affaires and the Director General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Members of the New York University visited the Hebrew University on Friday and were received by the Director of the Department of Organization and Information, Mr. B. Cherick.

Dr. Elmer Hess, President of the American Medical Association, will speak on "The make-up and organization of the American Medical Association" at the Hebrew University-Hadasah Medical School, Hall A, tonight at 8.

Mr. Tibor Sekelj will speak on his travels on the Amazon River at Beit Hillel, Jerusalem, at 8.30 tonight. The lecture is sponsored by the Association for Israel-Brasil Cultural Relations.

BIRTH
LENTSCHICKI - To Shoshanna (nee Scheiner) and Arish Lentschicki on July 22, 1956 at the Asuta Hospital, Tel Aviv - a daughter.

Judge Critical Of Committee Members
Sharp criticism of two public representatives who failed to appear for a meeting of the Jerusalem Appeal Committee, set up under the Service of the Department of the Interior, was leveled on Friday by District Judge A. Manny, Committee Chairman.

He was referring to Messrs. Nahum Lipshitz and Yitzhak Amir who did not come to a meeting of the Committee scheduled to hear two appeals.

Judge Manny said that their behaviour "lowered the prestige of the Court" and "showed a strong lack of respect for the public task they had been asked to fill."

A Committee member who cannot fulfill his obligations imposed upon him should resign, the judge said. (Him)

NEW JAPANESE FILM
SEEN IN TEL AVIV
TEL AVIV, Saturday. - The Japanese colour film "Golden Demon" had its Israel premiere under the patronage of the Japanese Charge d'Affaires at the Ophir Cinema to-night.

"Films are the best medium for knowing other peoples," Mr. Kunioyoshi Negishi, Charge d'Affaires, said. He hoped the Israeli public would like to see some of the 400 films which Japan produces yearly. Mr. Moshe Segal, Chairman of the Israel-Japan Society for Cultural and Economic Relations, spoke on the importance of learning about eastern Asia.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, headed by its Doyen, the French Ambassador, were among the audience.

FOUND MENTALLY FIT
TO STAY TRIAL
The Jerusalem Psychiatric Commission has found that David Kuku, 37, who in January was charged with murdering Benami Malkman in the Neger, was mentally fit to stand trial. Following the murder, Kuku was sent to a mental home in Jerusalem.

On the basis of the Commission's decision, a 15-day detention order has been issued by the Jerusalem Magistrate to enable the preliminary investigation against Kuku to continue. (Him)

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
July 29, 1956

In the Supreme Court
Sitting on Court of Civil Appeals
Before the Justices: Justice (Ahlai), Justices Landau and Witkon.

District Court Has Jurisdiction in Eviction Suit
The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on November 30, 1954.

Mr. Ben-Yehuda appeared for the appellants, Mr. Bernstein for the respondent. The respondent has a plot of land which stands on a plot belonging to the Custodian of Absentee Property in Jaffa. The plot was dismantled and removed at any time. She was then taken to the plot in 1950, since when they have been in occupation of it, refusing to return it to her and failing to pay the rent. The Rent Tribunal at IL33 a month. The respondent therefore applied to the Tel Aviv District Court for an order of eviction, which was granted by Judge B. Cohen.

In the appeal, the appellants claimed that the District Court had no original jurisdiction since the matter was already before the Rent Tribunal. The appellants claimed further that the meaning of the Interim Ordinance and there was no action to be taken by the appellants. The District Court had no jurisdiction to decide the question of eviction. The appellants claimed that even if the District Court did have jurisdiction, they were entitled to have the eviction order quashed for reasons of justice as laid down in section 47 of the Tenants Protection Law, 1954.

Judgment
Justice Witkon, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, pointed out, at the outset, that the question of whether the District Court had jurisdiction to decide the question of eviction, was not a question of law, but a question of fact. The District Court had decided, in the light of the evidence before it, that it was not attached to the land or not was one of fact and Judge Cohen had decided, in the light of the evidence before him, that it was not attached to the land or not was one of fact and Judge Cohen had decided, in the light of the evidence before him, that it was not attached to the land or not was one of fact.

The first question to be decided therefore was whether or not the appellants had any other inhabitable chattel which was not attached to the land, without inevitably letting the land on which it stands. In general, it may be presumed that the lease of the land is inseparably bound up with the lease of a building which stands upon it. But in the present case, the land on which the hut stands does not belong to the respondent, who had no right to let it nor any interest in letting it. The facts were that she had had an intention of including the land in the lease in defiance of the fact that she had no right to do so. In addition, the respondents' counsel had declared that his client was completely disinterested in the fate of the land if she could only succeed in wresting her hut from the appellants. The action was therefore one for the return of a movable chattel, and the law of procedure to be applied was that applicable to all other actions for the return of chattels worth more than IL1,500.

The second question to be considered, said Justice Witkon, was whether the Rent Law, which was applicable to property which is not land, applied to the present case. He concluded that, although movable, the hut, although movable, is a "movable" since it is not continually being moved from one place to another, as is a caravan, for example.

MORE LUXURY LINERS EXPECTED THIS SEASON
Four luxury liners with cruise passengers have touched at Haifa so far this season, while nine more are expected, the Government Tourist Corporation announced on Friday. During 1955, 250 and 500 tourists each stopped in Israel.

In addition to the old-timers such as the Corona, Constitution, Olofjord and Britannia, some new ships are expected this year, including the Proletaria, flying the Yugoslav flag and carrying French tourists.

Where to go
• Meet the Israeli - Tourists invited to meet Israeli at home. Information at Government Tourist Offices, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.
• Lectures - Bar-Hillel on "Man and Machinery," Beer Club 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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On the basis of the Commission's decision, a 15-day detention order has been issued by the Jerusalem Magistrate to enable the preliminary investigation against Kuku to continue. (Him)

Senate Sends Reduced Aid Bill to the

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuters). - The Senate completed congressional action last night on the Administration's \$2,765,570,000 Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill.

By voice vote, it sent the measure to President Eisenhower for his signature. The bill provides \$2,765,570,000 for military assistance, the remainder for economic aid.

Shaw Anniversary Marked in London
LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). - George Bernard Shaw was hailed as politician and playwright at the celebration in London yesterday of the 100th anniversary of his birth.

It was the birthday which the Irish playwright looked forward to and which he vowed to celebrate in person. He died only six years before the great celebration.

His praises were sung in his absence by distinguished politicians, actors and writers at a special luncheon. Earl Attlee, the former Labour Prime Minister, in proposing a toast at the luncheon called him a "star in the firmament" of his own youth. "It was a source of great satisfaction that we had in our ranks such a great debater."

Torrential Downpours Descend on Britain
LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). - Torrential downpours and violent thunderstorms struck most parts of England during the night, disrupting electricity and flooding hundreds of basements throughout the country.

Work went on in the night in the Midlands to repair damage to electricity transmission lines caused by local failures were caused by lightning. A heavy downpour in the early hours of the morning ended a three-day heat wave in London. Several hundreds of requests to pump out flooded basements.

Two London Transport Underground stations had to be closed because of flooding. Several hundred trains were late because of flooded tracks. A heavy downpour in the early hours of the morning ended a three-day heat wave in London. Several hundreds of requests to pump out flooded basements.

All U.S. Refrigerators Must Open from Inside
WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuters). - Since many children have been killed by the doors of refrigerators, the U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill requiring that all new refrigerators must open from the inside.

The bill would take effect two years after the bill became law to give manufacturers time to incorporate safety devices.

Iraq Fails to Woo Libya, Cairo Says
The Cairo daily, "Al Ahram," has reported the failure of an Iraqi mission to try to persuade Libya to join the Baghdad Pact.

It stated that the former Iraqi Premier, Dr. Fadel Jamal, recently arrived in Tripoli, had been told by the Libyan Government that the Iraqis were not interested in joining the pact.

ON THE AIR
FIRST PROGRAMME
7.30 French, 8.00 Yiddish, 8.15 News, 8.30 Hebrew, 9.00 Arabic, 9.15 News, 9.30 Hebrew, 10.00 Arabic, 10.15 News, 10.30 Hebrew, 11.00 Arabic, 11.15 News, 11.30 Hebrew, 12.00 Arabic, 12.15 News, 12.30 Hebrew, 1.00 Arabic, 1.15 News, 1.30 Hebrew, 2.00 Arabic, 2.15 News, 2.30 Hebrew, 3.00 Arabic, 3.15 News, 3.30 Hebrew, 4.00 Arabic, 4.15 News, 4.30 Hebrew, 5.00 Arabic, 5.15 News, 5.30 Hebrew, 6.00 Arabic, 6.15 News, 6.30 Hebrew, 7.00 Arabic, 7.15 News, 7.30 Hebrew, 8.00 Arabic, 8.15 News, 8.30 Hebrew, 9.00 Arabic, 9.15 News, 9.30 Hebrew, 10.00 Arabic, 10.15 News, 10.30 Hebrew, 11.00 Arabic, 11.15 News, 11.30 Hebrew, 12.00 Arabic, 12.15 News, 12.30 Hebrew, 1.00 Arabic, 1.15 News, 1.30 Hebrew, 2.00 Arabic, 2.15 News, 2.30 Hebrew, 3.00 Arabic, 3.15 News, 3.30 Hebrew, 4.00 Arabic, 4.15 News, 4.30 Hebrew, 5.00 Arabic, 5.15 News, 5.30 Hebrew, 6.00 Arabic, 6.15 News, 6.30 Hebrew, 7.00 Arabic, 7.15 News, 7.30 Hebrew, 8.00 Arabic, 8.15 News, 8.30 Hebrew, 9.00 Arabic, 9.15 News, 9.30 Hebrew, 10.00 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ON Thursday afternoon Colonel Nasser, the West's bright hope until quite recently, declared that he had

NASSER'S BOMBHELL

authorized a law nationalizing the Suez Canal Company, and automatically wiping out the international agreement regulating the passage of ships through the Canal. This is a clear breach of a legal agreement, more specifically of the treaty signed with Britain in 1954, and providing for the status quo of the Canal in return for the evacuation of all British military personnel by this summer.

There is clearly nothing in this action to encourage even the most incurable optimist in the West to suppose that the Canal will remain open to shipping under the present conditions for a minute longer than it suits Egypt. In any future dispute, major or minor, Nasser may threaten to close the passage, to delay ships unduly or to impose punitive fees. If he were determined to do so, he could cripple Britain economically by this means in a short period, and Sir Anthony Eden is likely to be told when Parliament meets to discuss the problem that he is to blame because his misplaced faith in the Egyptian dictator caused him to withdraw the troops from the Canal Zone and make the present move feasible. American interests in the Canal are only a little smaller, but loss would be less dangerous to the vastly stronger American economy.

Oil and shipping interests in the West will be little impressed by Nasser's declaration that all he wishes to do is to secure the Canal company's profits for the building of the Aswan Dam, the withdrawal of the United States offer. Although the gross income in fees from ships passing through is in the neighbourhood of L-35m. net profits over and above running costs probably do not run to much more than L3 or L4m., an annual sum which would not go far toward the enormous investment that would be needed for the dam. There is thus every justification for the claim that Nasser's action was prompted by political and not by economic considerations, and the supposition that counter measures will take the form of political and not economic action.

There is no doubt that at first sight Nasser's position appears to be extremely strong, as even minor delays in the passage of ships through the Canal could cause Western interests severe financial loss. It is possibly in this very strength that the seed of Nasser's ultimate downfall may lie. Had he chosen to appear even a little more moderate, both in his attitude to Israel and his anti-Western intrigues in Northern Africa, Trans-Jordan and Saudi Arabia, then the West might have been more tempted to acquiesce in his new scheme, and attempt to get what guarantees they could for their shipping. As it is, France, Britain and the U.S. have during the past months finally written him off as totally impervious to persuasion and negotiation, and a habitual breaker of promises and agreements to boot. Nasser's personal record does not make him an attractive keeper of Western shipping and Western oil supplies. If he is impossible to influence or hold to an agreement, the only way left open may be to oust him. The West will be most reluctant to use warships for this purpose, but any threat by the United States to dump its cotton surplus would certainly cause an upheaval in Egypt's cotton-based economy that would be difficult for a dictator to survive. It is a conflict whose outcome Israel can await with relative calm, for having barred the Canal to important Israel-bound traffic, Nasser can now do less damage to our economy than that of other countries.

INDIA'S PROGRESS ASSESSED

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

By MICHAEL BRECHER

Since Partition, India has attained an honored place, both in terms of world prestige and internal stability. Having this period in a whole, what do you consider to be the significant achievements of Independent India since 1947?

First, the Indian States, the absorption of the Indian States into the Union of India. Secondly, our meeting the tremendous problems following Partition, including the well-known killing, etc., but in a sense a kind of rebellion.

Would you say, broadly speaking, stabilizing the internal situation?

Yes, if you like, but stabilizing might very well mean economically, and so on. I say, that after the Partition we had to contend against two forces. One was the powerful reaction, communal reaction, following Partition, and the other was the killing, etc., but in a sense a kind of rebellion.

And, unfortunately, if there is an election, there is no doubt that when the area of the constituency is a small one, probably the dominant caste will get its man in. Mind you, caste is rapidly ceasing to be... it is losing its social aspect. I may say, that that is the case. That is getting less and less. But there is still caste consciousness.

Very much so. Marriage still continues very largely even though it is getting less. But a certain political aspect of caste comes in. That is, a man would vote for his caste, that is, that caste, and if the Communists put up a candidate in a particular constituency, they take jolly good care that he belongs to the dominant caste of that constituency.

Are there any other fundamental obstacles to far-reaching change?

Social customs come in the way.

Would you say that, in a sense, every caste is a great barrier?

Poverty is a barrier and a certain inertia which comes from poverty — these are tremendous barriers.

Sir, what were the considerations that induced India to remain in the Commonwealth, particularly against the background of your many statements before the House of Commons that India would sever its connection with the Commonwealth as soon as it attained its freedom?

I think you will find that in all the statements I made previously I said that India must be independent and an independent republic. We did not consider or rule out any kind of association with England or the Commonwealth. The main thing was that we should be an independent republic. The Commonwealth, as it then was, was essentially what it was named, a British Commonwealth of Nations with everybody being considered a British subject.

When we became independent, for the moment, till we framed our constitution, we were a Dominion. That was a passing phase, accepted as such, although that, too, brought us practically independence. And then we sat down and drew up our Constitution and became a republic, that is to say, we realized completely, one hundred per cent, what we had wanted to do in the past years.

His innermost self was divided and he himself personified this division of his soul in the dialectic manner of the romantic philosopher, Hegel. Florence, the enthusiastic and fiery, Eusebius, the mild and quiet, and Raro, the mature, into whom he wished to amalgamate the two others. "A number of his compositions bring out one of these imaginary personages or another."

Nevertheless, Schumann was not programme music. What he wanted was music expected to poetry, this characteristic blurring of the boundaries between the arts being another characteristic of the Romantic movement. Thus Novelli thought of writing a symphony for piano and orchestra, the poet E.T.A. Hoffmann was also a musician, and Wagner wished to unite music and drama in a Gesamtkunstwerk. Contemplative aesthetic music criticism is also an achievement of this period, and Schumann himself was one of the first critics in the field of music.

Universal Instrument
The nearly universal instrument of the times was the piano, equally adapted to sing the intimate song of the soul in the privacy of a well-to-do bourgeois family and to express the personality of the individual in the concert hall. In this respect as well Schumann, who wrote largely for the piano, was the romantic composer par excellence. His piano music excels in its emotional expression and deep feeling, is rich in sound and always achieves more virtuosity, his piano pieces are mostly minute images of a fantastic world of dreams, masquerades, unfulfilled longings and "melancholy" through tears. Schumann's symphonies, too, sound as if they had been written for the piano and then adapted for orchestra, and at all — for the orchestra. Here, also, as in his piano music, he is at his best in the suite-like character.

On the whole, posterity has made the right choice from his work and many of his compositions are well forgotten. In a Heine-Schumann year, a performance of the "Dichterliebe" in the original version might perhaps be in place. But let us not forget his beautiful works — like the piano concerto — or try to "recover" forgotten compositions just for the sake of the Schumann centenary. That can only harm the composer and his listeners.

THE life and death of Robert Schumann are proof that there often exists a link between illness and artistic creation. As early as his 24th year he suffered from a nervous disorder, which ended in a complete mental collapse and in his death 100 years ago today, at the age of 46. Such emotional shocks as the struggle for the hand of his wife Clara Wieck, the celebrated pianist, could drive him into the most terrible state of bewilderment and melancholy.

It is perhaps for that reason that no evolution towards greater perfection can be traced in Schumann's work. In each field of music his first essay, written while the composer was in relatively good health, was almost always the most beautiful. His first piano pieces, such as "Papillons," "Davidsbündelstücke," "Carnival," his first song lyrics and first two symphonies are good examples.

A typical Romantic, he fled from a disappointing reality to the world of the imagination, and in his private life, too, he shrank back from too close a contact with society and men, even friends. "Schumann came to me yesterday," wrote a friend, "and remained without speaking for a whole hour."

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go out of India, I mean, not that way, but certain inherent tendency to function in factions, whether it is on the communal plane, whether it is on the caste plane or on the provincial plane — they are all coming to the fore as the basic unity of India.

Of course, the forces in favour of unity are also very strong, but when there is no apparent danger to the people forget this and go into these factions, and that affects even our parties, whether it is the Congress or whether it is the Socialist Party and even to some extent, the Communist Party — which is very, very disciplined.

And, unfortunately, if there is an election, there is no doubt that when the area of the constituency is a small one, probably the dominant caste will get its man in. Mind you, caste is rapidly ceasing to be... it is losing its social aspect. I may say, that that is the case. That is getting less and less. But there is still caste consciousness.

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Then the question arose: as a republic, should we associate ourselves with the Commonwealth? It was a novel question, not only for us, but for the other countries, well to influence them and to the influence by them and, through them, to influence world affairs to some extent. Would you also say that it has some counterweight in the traditional common links between India and the United Kingdom?

That is something quite apart. We may not be in the Commonwealth at all and yet our economic links may continue simply because they have been there and we have broken them. That has nothing to do with it. Of course, that is slightly helped by reality it doesn't make... We are in the sterling area.

But this is not a special case. No, we are in the sterling area. While remaining in the Commonwealth, we can be outside the sterling area, like Canada. Or we may be outside the Commonwealth and yet be in the sterling area like Norway and other countries.

Would you say it is, perhaps, by saying that we do not have any economic links with the Commonwealth, but we have been so long in the Commonwealth, that we are freer than two countries tied by an alliance.

What positive benefits would you see?

The positive benefits are, I say, that it is always a good thing for a number of countries to be on friendly terms of consultation. That itself is a benefit. Now, India with Burma are fairly close, closer than with many countries in the Commonwealth. It does not require Commonwealth wealth relations to do that.

But this may be a special case. Yes, I know that that is a special case. Other countries, too, but there is no reason why India should have a subsisting relationship. You see, we had first come in as a Dominion and then we became a Republic. They accepted us as a Republic. Apart from being wrong, I think it would have been quite childish not to accept that. There was absolutely no reason — except that we just don't like your face. There was no political or economic

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Parliamentary Review

Collective Responsibility

By ABYEN RUBINSTEIN

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

WHERE is the Minister of Interior? That was the question which some Knesset Members asked audibly and others must have asked themselves, when Dr. Warhaftig, Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, walked to the rostrum last Tuesday to present, on behalf of the Government, the Local Authorities Bill (Special Authorization). The question was repeated by